

iv. p. 229. Richmond Co.: reported in (17). New York Co.: reported in (17). Tioga Co.: Barton, *Fenno* (19). Cortland Co.: Truxton, 1894, *K. M. Wiegand* (21). Tompkins Co.: Renwick Park, Ithaca, 1896, *E. Carss* (9); Renwick Woods, Ithaca, July 21, 1916, *F. P. Metcalf* (10); Freeville, S. of Fir Tree swamp, 1882, *F. C. C. & W. R. Dudley* (12). Onondaga Co.: frequent (5); Minias, *Vasey* (9). Cayuga Co.: head of Owasco Lake, Moravia, 1879, *C. Atwood* (9). Wayne Co.: reported in (4), boggy ditch along roadside, W. of Howland's Island, Savannah, July 3, 1916, *K. M. Wiegand*, *F. P. Metcalf* (10). Monroe Co.: Valley of Genessee River (2); near Rochester, *C. Dewey*, *C. M. Booth*, *L. Holzer* (4). Wet places in central and western part of the State, rare in eastern part, *Peck & House* (13).

(To be continued.)

A GLANDULAR FORM OF *HIERACIUM PANICULATUM* L.—The writer has collected in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, several specimens of *Hieracium paniculatum* L. which have the branches of the inflorescence and even the upper part of the stem covered with stipitate glands. Britton and Brown in their *Illustrated Flora*, page 330 describe this species as "quite glabrous or somewhat glandular." An examination of the material in the New England Botanical Club collection and the Gray Herbarium shows that the glandular form is found more commonly on the Alleghany upland than off it. As the glandular form seems thus to have a certain geographic significance the writer suggests setting it off under the following name:

HIERACIUM PANICULATUM L., forma **glandulosum**, nov. form., pedicellis et caule superiore glandulis vestitis. Specimens of this form have been collected in the following localities: Camden, Maine (*M. L. Fernald*); Breezy Point, New Hampshire (*E. F. Williams*); Townshend, Vermont (*L. A. Wheeler*); Sandisfield, Stockbridge, and Great Barrington, Massachusetts (*R. Hoffmann*); Providence, Rhode Island (*J. F. Collins*); Black Mountain, Kentucky (*T. H. Kearney, Jr.*).

In specimens of this form the hairs characteristic of the base of the stem are found clothing the greater part of the main stem. In nearly all specimens of the typical smooth form the involucre scales at least show a glandular tendency, but in extreme forms even the involucre is perfectly glabrous.—RALPH HOFFMANN, Kansas City, Missouri.